

Indiana State Sentinel.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 15, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.
For Governor,
JAMES WHITCOMB.
For Lieutenant Governor,
PAUL C. DUNNING.

The Oregon Debate.

We publish to-day the debate which occurred in the U. S. Senate on Mr. Hannegan's resolutions. Our readers will perceive that the main feature of it is the presumed hostility of the South, to the American side of the question. It proves one thing, if not more: the wisdom and far-sightedness of the resolutions passed by the Central Democratic Club of Indianapolis, published by us on the 10th of May, 1844. Those resolutions have been either misinterpreted or misunderstood. Time and events will show most conclusively whether they were right or wrong. So far as we are concerned, we are willing to trust to time and events for the justification of those resolutions, and the grounds assumed by them.

In relation to the debate referred to, the Ohio Statesman makes the following remarks:

It is one of profound importance, as indicating the probable course of some most influential Senators on a great question, respecting which the people of the West feel intensely and are prepared to act energetically. The opinion begins to prevail, that unless Great Britain should take the initiative, and proceed by a timely course on our part, adopt war measures to maintain possession of Oregon, war will not grow out of the dispute. It is supposed, in many of the most respectable quarters, that a majority of the Senate, to be made up in the proportion of four-fifths Whigs to one Democrat, will vote against the resolutions of Mr. Hannegan, and also against the introduction into the Senate, some days since, by Mr. Allen, to provide for giving Great Britain notice of the abrogation of the treaty for the joint occupation of the territory. Some of the letter-writers, in respectable journals, go so far as to give the names of the gentlemen belonging to the Democratic party, who are ready to vote with the Whigs to prevent the maintenance of our rights to the whole of Oregon. They are—Messrs. Calhoun, Colquitt, Lewis, Levy, Westcott and McDuffie.

Now, we do not say that there is any truth in these reports from Washington; or, if they are true, that the names of the Democratic Senators who are not in favor of fighting for Oregon, are correctly given. Great injustice may have been done to them, and we hope that such is the case. But it must be confessed, that there is very good ground for supposing that we are likely to see some strange things before the close of the present session of Congress. There may be some who will not be so ready to give up any thing like a coalition, such a procedure usually leading to the total ruin of those who engage in it, as it involves a great sacrifice of principle on one side, if not on both, and this, no large portion of the people will ever countenance; but there can be a union of parties, and a coalition, with an understanding that beyond war object, the union has no existence. We should not be surprised to see something of the kind, as the prospect of war is too clear, not to have frightened men whose interests would be injured by its occurrence. We hope for the best on this Oregon dispute, but we are prepared to see our wishes thwarted in the present Congress. It will then enter our next elections, in a clear and unequivocal manner, forming an element of importance not to be exaggerated. In the West, the effect will be prodigious, as the course of southern and eastern Senators must be regarded as growing out of jealousy of our advance in numbers, wealth, and political power.

Mr. Hannegan's hits on the subject of Texas, and on the shabby manner in which the South has treated us on the Oregon question, which it affected to consider as based on with that of Texas annexation, until after the latter had succeeded through our votes, were very good, and exceedingly well planned.

Adams on Oregon.

Mr. J. Q. Adams has created some sensation by a speech in favor of the whole of Oregon.—The Union says that it was received with cheers, an unusual demonstration of admiration in that excitable body. The Philadelphia Ledger remarks that Mr. Adams takes a sensible view of this question, and, unlike most of the orators and editors of public journals who have enlightened the public upon the alarming evils which will follow if we give offence to Great Britain by claiming our own territory, he considers that a notice to that effect does not necessarily involve a war, but that, if Great Britain chooses to deem it an act of hostility, the responsibility of the act will rest upon her, and every American will be found united heart and hand in making the issue on our side a successful and glorious one. The old man sees exactly what would be the result which would follow a war, and British statesmen see it clearly enough also, and hence, in spite of the noise and bluster of the friends of Britain on both sides of the water, will be cautious enough of waging hostilities with the United States.

The most material point in Mr. Adams's remarks on Oregon, in the House on Friday, was, first, to give the notice to England necessary to terminate the convention between the two countries, and after that would come measures for the protection of our citizens in that territory. He didn't believe at all that the giving notice necessarily involved any danger of plunging the country into war. The question had been raised in England whether that country should not give the notice for terminating the treaty. That treaty was not one of joint occupation, and he was surprised to hear this expression used when speaking of a convention which acknowledges no occupation of territory by either party. The question had been raised in England whether that country should not give the notice for terminating the treaty. That treaty was not one of joint occupation, and he was surprised to hear this expression used when speaking of a convention which acknowledges no occupation of territory by either party. The question had been raised in England whether that country should not give the notice for terminating the treaty. That treaty was not one of joint occupation, and he was surprised to hear this expression used when speaking of a convention which acknowledges no occupation of territory by either party.

The Senate on Tuesday refused to confirm the nomination of Messrs. Perkins and Smith to the Supreme Bench, by a vote of 26 to 24 against Mr. Perkins, and 28 to 22 against Mr. Smith.

David Tod has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. We trust that he will be elected.

Mr. Burns, of the House of Representatives, member from Switzerland county, lies dangerously ill; and we understand there is but very little prospect of his recovery.

Died, on Tuesday evening, January 13th, Mrs. Berryhill, wife of John S. Berryhill, Esq., Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of Indiana. Her remains were taken to Frankfort for interment.

A New York paper says:—"We are an editor and angel, and were he to wield a quill from Gabriel's pinion, clarified in the oil of eternal love, and dipped in ink of sanctified humility and kindness, yet he could not please all his readers."

Public Debt.
It will be perceived by the report of our Legislative proceedings in the House of Representatives, that the bill to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal to Evansville, was, late on yesterday evening, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of yeas 57, nays 28. The House has been wholly occupied in the discussion of this bill for the past two days, on an amendment referring the bill, if passed, to the people for confirmation. On yesterday afternoon, it was ascertained that this amendment would be adopted, when another proposition was agreed to by Mr. Butler, which he would not consent to before, relieving the plighted faith of the State altogether from one half of our public debt, on which we are not paying interest, and looking alone to the canal for its payment. Our outstanding bonds are to be taken up, and new five per cent. bonds to be issued for one half the debt, and canal certificates for the other half. A number of members voted against the bill solely on the ground that it was not referred to the people for confirmation.

The Sinking Fund.
AN INQUIRY.—Did either of the Committees of the Legislature examine the laws authorizing the State Bank to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars—alias, shimplasters?

Did either of those committees find their "pressing engagements" had "not permitted them to give the subject that prompt and early attention that its nature seemed to demand," and that those "pressing engagements" had necessarily caused them to overlook the fact that, while "the said Fund Commissioners have charged and received three dollars per day for their services as bank directors," they "have charged and received two dollars per day, for the same day, when engaged upon the business of the Sinking Fund?" and did their "pressing engagements" ever allow them to examine the act of 1841, [p. 191, G. L.] where the law reads, "that the privilege of issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars, granted the Bank by this General Assembly, be, and the same is hereby enlarged, so as to run from the first day of January, 1841, through a period of five years, (it does not say longer, as President Morrison would have you believe,) and the trouble and responsibility of the State Bank, in MANAGING and COLLECTING the FUNDS herein provided for, being converted into Bank stock, shall be deemed and taken as in full consideration of the one per centum required to be paid by the Bank to the State, on the amount of small notes which the Bank has been by this General Assembly authorized to issue," &c. &c. (See G. L. 1841, p. 204.) This language is unmistakable. A reference to the laws will show that the management and collection of the funds "herein provided for," (chap. 112,) among which is that of the Sinking Fund, was to be assumed by the Bank, in case they accepted the privilege of issuing shimplasters, in lieu of the one per cent. bonus which the law of nine days previous required.

Will the committees then tell us who pays this "two dollars per day, for the same day," besides the "two dollars per day for going and returning to and from the board?" Does the Bank pay it, according to law? Or is it charged to the Fund? The report tells us nothing on this point.

A Subject of Interest.

We publish by request of the Treasurer of Vanderburgh county, the following correspondence between Austin W. Morris and himself. In doing this, we are governed by a rule which we have always been governed by, to publish every thing, whether against, or in favor of, friend or foe, which seems to have a bearing upon the public interest. Whether the Treasurer of Vanderburgh county, whom by the way, we have long esteemed as a high-minded, honorable man, in every respect, misapprehends the proposition of Mr. Morris or not, is for others to decide. We have not had time to examine critically the requirements of the law referred to by Mr. Dunbar.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28, 1845.
Dear Sir:—Will you send me your tax receipt for the following described tracts of land, viz: No. 873 (my number) Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Co. W. 4 of N. E. q. of Sec. 4, 7, 11, 80; No. 874, same E. 4 of N. W. q. of 4, 7, 11, 80; I will pay the amount, as you may think proper. I will pay the amount, as you may think proper. I will pay the amount, as you may think proper.

I have some old 1840 Scrip on commission. I can sell at 22 1/2—this is my lowest limit. Will you want any—if so, I will pay it by for you until you come up. Please write and send the receipts as early as possible. Respectfully yours, A. W. MORRIS.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 29th, 1845.

Sir: Yours of 28th instant is received, and with regard to the land for which you wish a receipt, I have to say that the land in question has been transferred to William McDunbar, and stands in that name on the Duplicate of taxes for 1845 in my office, the taxes having been paid in full to this date, and that there is nothing due upon it for back charges that I know of.

With regard to your suggestion about the 1840 Scrip, if you will examine the Acts of 1841, at page 94, Sec. 1 and 2, you will find my answer; and that the offer may not again be made, I take this occasion to say that I am not in the market. Yours, R. W. DUNBAR.

DEAR CHAPMAN.—The above correspondence, which has taken place between A. W. Morris and myself, I send you, together with the original letter of Mr. Morris, also the second letter from him upon the same subject, giving that one only publicly which bears the marks of a circular. You will see, by the terms above specified, the 22 1/2, as I understand them to be, the offer is informed that by making a \$5.00 return he can save himself 38 cents on each \$5.00 Scrip of 1840, so that where he has ten thousand dollars in cash to pay into the State Treasury, by calling upon Mr. A. W. Morris, he can find the Scrip to do it with and save to himself some two hundred dollars.

This, sir, is an attempt to induce your public officers, bound by oath and bonds to the faithful discharge of their duty, to sell the public property of the State at once to the point, and that the principle of justice and honor, as well as offering an insult to the feelings of any man who has the least regard for moral obligation.

R. W. DUNBAR.

Treasurer of Vanderburgh Co.

The U. S. Treasurer's statement of the public money on deposit in Banks, on the 29th of December, shows the following sums to be deposited as stated:

In Merchants' Bank of Boston,	\$81,041
In Banks in New York city,	2,932,422
In Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore,	169,063
In Banks in Philadelphia,	259,141
In Washington city,	451,248
Treasury notes outstanding 1st January, 1846,	\$577,845 38

SIX FIFTEEN have recently occurred at Rome, N. Y., and at Concord, N. H. We have no space for particulars.

It seems, says the Galveston News, that Gen. Houston acknowledged that he did write to the British Charge d'Affairs in this country that the Mexican expedition was unauthorized by the Government, and that the British Charge did, in consequence of that letter, communicate that fact to the Government of Mexico, "thus placing our countrymen in the position of outlaws." The Civilian states that Gen. Houston has written a long letter, which will shortly appear, explanatory of his whole course in relation to the Mexican prisoners.

Twenty-Ninth Congress.

IN SENATE.
TUESDAY, December 20, 1845.
—OREGON.

Mr. HANNEGAN called up the following resolutions, submitted by him yesterday, viz: Resolved, That the country include within the parallel 42 and 54 degrees 10 minutes north latitude, and extending from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, known as the territory of Oregon, is the property, and part and parcel of the United States. Resolved, That there exists no power in this government to transfer its soil, and the allegiance of its citizens to the dominion, authority, control, and jurisdiction of any foreign prince, state, or sovereignty. Resolved, That the abandonment or surrender of any portion of the territory of Oregon, would be an abandonment of the honor, the character, and the best interests of the American people.

Mr. H. said that his object in calling up these resolutions, was to move to make them the order of the day for next week, or the week after. He would name Monday as week.

Mr. ARCHER moved to the Senator from Indiana, that these resolutions involved questions of the greatest possible importance, too much time could not be given for consideration before they were required to act on them; and the country also—to which country they ought to go before action here—should have time to consider and make a treaty with regard to the Oregon territory, and denounce, as he understood, by implication, the proposition already made by our government to settle by the forty-ninth degree of latitude. If the Senate should support the resolutions it was clear that the question could not be settled by force; and that the only course would be to settle by negotiation; and under this impression he had prepared a series of resolutions, asserting opposite principles from those of the Senator from Indiana, which he proposed to move as an amendment, and that they be printed for the use of the Senate. He took the occasion to say that he was for peace, if it could be honorably preserved. He was in favor of adjustment by negotiation, if it could be settled by negotiation. If it could not be adjusted by negotiation, he was in favor of such a course as shall throw the onus of war on the shoulders of those of Great Britain who are the cause of the war, and not on the shoulders of our country. Even if an improper course should produce war, when a different one would preserve peace, still he would take part with his country. The war would be one of no ordinary character; and while he gave every support to it, he would hold those responsible who rashly rushed us into it. He hoped, whatever opinions may have been heretofore entertained, that the question would be discussed in the calmest manner, when fully understood. If war could be averted, it should be done; but if war should ensue, he trusted we would be united as one man. He accordingly offered the following resolutions, which were read, viz:

Strike out all after the word *resolved*, and insert—

Resolved, That the President of the United States has the power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senate present concur.

Resolved, That the power of making treaties embraces that of settling and fixing boundaries between the territories and possessions of the United States, and those of other powers, in cases of conflicting claims between them in reference to the same. Resolved, That whoever claims any territory, be it in their opinion, to the country included within the parallel of 42 degrees and 54 degrees 10 minutes north latitude, and extending from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, known as the Territory of Oregon, there now exists, and have long existed, conflicting claims to the possession of the same between them and Great Britain, the adjustment of which has been frequently the subject of negotiation between the respective governments. Resolved, Therefore, That the President of the United States has the power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided that two-thirds of the members present concur, to adjust by treaty the claims of the two countries to the said territory, by fixing a boundary between their respective possessions. Resolved, That the President of the United States, in removing the British from the said territory, and in promising, to establish the 49th degree of north latitude as a line between the two countries; to the said territory, did not abandon the honor, the character, or the best interests of the American people, or exceed the power vested in him by the constitution to make treaties.

Mr. HANNEGAN said that the first two propositions of the Senator from South Carolina would not be contested by any one. All that is stated in the first resolution was correct, and to which he could have no objection. The residue of these resolutions, however, presented matter for serious consideration, at least in his opinion. He would not discuss the principles which he, in his resolutions, laid down. He wished, at present, to make a few remarks in reply to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. The Senator said the resolutions which he (Mr. H.) had introduced, by implication, at any rate, conveyed censure on the President of the United States. He had no objection to that, if it were true; but he would not discuss the President's conduct. He believed as firmly as any conviction in his life, that it would be terminated with honor, unless interrupted by some misconduct or indiscretion on that floor. He was indifferent whether the resolutions should be laid on the table or discussed; and he put it to his honorable colleagues on both sides of the chamber, whether it would be proper for resolutions should be laid on the table, in conformity with the motion of the Senator from North Carolina: did the Senator suppose that the discussion of this subject would terminate? Did he not know that there were various other forms in which it could come up? There might be a difference, as to forms, though, he would leave that for discussion. If it should arise, he hoped it would, but under circumstances which would communicate less alarm to the country than similar debates had occasioned.

[A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the Senate that he had approved and signed a bill for the extension of the laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and for other purposes.]

Mr. JOHN M. CLAYTON assumed the honorable Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Haywood], that if he should have to let the resolution lie on the table, he should have his (Mr. C.) vote. He fully concurred in the opinion that they were bound to abstain from all discussion on the subject-matter contained in the resolutions, until the question was pending, except in as far as the action of the Senate in extending the session was concerned. He trusted that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. CALHOUN] would move to let the resolution lie over for the consideration of the executive branch of the Senate, to which they more appropriately belonged; that was the appropriate place for the discussion of the subject, and he (Mr. C.) deprecated every attempt at discussion before the country, if it be the intention of any party thus to prepare the country for war. The President of the United States had the power of initiating all these matters; it was his business to wait until he had informed them officially if a treaty was made, and then they could discuss the subject. He would

rights of the country, and if this rashness should produce war, for which we should be held responsible, he, for one, did not fear the responsibility. There had been a singular course pursued on the Oregon question, and with reference to which he must detain the Senate a moment, it contrasted so strangely, so wonderfully, with a precisely similar question—the annexation of Texas. Texas and Oregon were born the same instant, nursed and cradled in the same democratic convention, and adopted by the democracy through the land. There was not a moment's hesitation with regard to Oregon, until Texas was admitted; but the moment she was admitted, the peculiar friends of Texas turned, and were doing all they could to strangle Oregon! But the country were not blind, or deaf. They see, they comprehend, and he trusted they would speak. It was a most singular thing. There was a difference in the course of the two countries. We were likely to come into collision with England; but did we hear from the same quarter that we would, when annexation was about to be consummated, come into collision with feeble Mexico! That was a boundary question too. We were told by those who knew something of these matters, that the Senators were the proper persons to Texas. And how did they find the peculiar friends of Texas winking? Did we for a single instant find them adhering to the banks of the Nueces? No: at a single bound the stream was cleared, almost with the celerity of thought—the intervening space is cleared, and your war-horse prances to the warlike scene of the battle of the banks of the Rio del Norte. Nearly one hundred miles of disputed territory gives no cause for a moment's hesitation! Yet a whole empire on the Pacific coast is to be given away if England ask, or threaten war. He never would consent to a surrender of any portion of the country north of 49, nor one foot, by treaty or otherwise.

Mr. CALHOUN (who was imperfectly heard by the reporter) said that the views which governed him on the Texas question governed him on this. He pursued the best mode, according to his judgment, to save it. If he acted with promptness and boldness on that question, it was because promptness would secure it. He would not find it as valuable to him as Texas. If they disagreed, it was as to the means of securing Oregon, and not as to its importance. When he arose, he intended to say nothing more than that, by implication, the Senator censured the President for offering the forty-ninth degree to Great Britain. He did not suppose that, in any other way, the Senator reflected upon the President.

Mr. HAYWOOD, in the course of his remarks, said that whenever it was proper, or the exigency demanded it—and whenever the Senate should see proper to advise the President to surrender the negotiation on the subject of Oregon, and transfer it to the Senate, and wash his hands of it—he was willing. He would not find it in the fear of God, to take it up. Until then, he would oppose every endeavor or lauding the President pending the negotiation. He would make a motion to preclude the Senate from the consideration of the subject at present, though he should have the misfortune to vote alone; and he then moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Mr. CALHOUN remarked that he had not heard the President, nor did he say that the Senator from Indiana had condemned him. It was very clear that the sense of the Senate on his amendment would draw very plainly their views as to the permanent settlement of the question; and that for that reason he submitted the amendment.

Mr. ARCHER said it seemed to him a matter immaterial as to the disposition which the Senate should make of these two propositions. In his opinion, the great object was accomplished by the discussion which had taken place. And he rose for the purpose of expressing his profound satisfaction with the attitude of the country, and the manner in which the Senator from South Carolina, an undoubted ornament of peace. In his place, therefore, he proclaimed it to the country, because it afforded evidence to him, as it did to the country, that they on that (Mr. Archer's) side of the Senate had friends on the other desirous to maintain peace. He designed to say that the word meant no other than honorable peace; and if it was possible there were members in this Senate willing to make a sacrifice of the honor of the country, in order to secure peace, he would not be disposed to exhibit themselves to the indignation of their countrymen. The good and the bad man here (if such there be) would be equally found to unite in the maintenance of the honor of the country. But who ever heard, until a few days since, of the honor of the country being involved by taking a threatening attitude towards Great Britain? Jackson's strength lay in the preservation of the honor of the country. He did not suffer it to go down during the eight years of his administration. It was no dishonor then to let the question stand in this position. But what made the great change now? Were we more sensitive to honor than General Jackson and his predecessors had been? He was not prepared to see a peaceful result in further negotiation, if observations prejudicial to their tendency were not made on that floor. What were the feelings which we indulged, and the spirit presented to the country, whenever the question was brought up in the houses of the British Parliament? The language was not only that of defiance, but of insult. The administration of that country. Had we listened here to terms of conciliation and peace? No; but could we not reverse the picture, and apply it to ourselves? If the British Parliament took occasion, at the commencement as well as in the progress of the negotiation, to indulge in continually towards us, they ought to be met from the adversary. We had not possession of the facts were reversed, and this time and manner assumed, that we would say "we refuse all conciliation." However, he repeated, that it might go abroad to the whole country, that the proceedings which had taken place here were of peace, and honorable peace, and that controversy, if we did not prevent it, would be terminated with honor to the country. He believed as firmly as any conviction in his life, that it would be terminated with honor, unless interrupted by some misconduct or indiscretion on that floor. He was indifferent whether the resolutions should be laid on the table or discussed; and he put it to his honorable colleagues on both sides of the chamber, whether it would be proper for resolutions should be laid on the table, in conformity with the motion of the Senator from North Carolina: did the Senator suppose that the discussion of this subject would terminate? Did he not know that there were various other forms in which it could come up? There might be a difference, as to forms, though, he would leave that for discussion. If it should arise, he hoped it would, but under circumstances which would communicate less alarm to the country than similar debates had occasioned.

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ask the Senate, if by this discussion they did not express opinions whilst the matter was under negotiation, and would they not stand committed to the country by the resolutions which they should adopt? The was no man who heard Time, the resolutions, and the amendments which had been offered in relation to the 49th parallel, or the whole of Oregon, but must say, if he acted upon these resolutions before the Executive had acted upon them, he (Mr. C.) would by such a course assume the negotiation of the question, which was now in the hands of the President. Suppose the resolutions or amendments offered by the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. CALHOUN], were adopted in their place, what would he, would ask, be their position? A majority would declare in favor of the 49th parallel. Now he would ask, suppose the President could get better terms for them—suppose he would be able to get half for them—the (United States) and save half for England; would not those in the Senate who favored the views of the President be met in this way, that they had voted for a different parallel, in having prejudged this question? He objected to the question being forced upon them until it came properly before them. Let it come from the President; let them take no portion of the responsibility from him. Initiative, as the Senator, had no right to assume the initiative, and he would not let the President first act upon the matter.

Mr. HANNEGAN rose in reply. In the first place, the gentleman who had spoken last—a gentleman for whom he entertained the most profound respect—it was strange to him (Mr. H.) to hear from one of his high character and learning, that the United States Senate had not the power, under any aspect of the question under consideration, to assume the initiative, to take upon itself the initiative in regard to territory. Can it be that the Senate can only act behind a power, in whose shade they must hide themselves? But, the honorable Senator said, they were interfering with the negotiation. Did not the President himself tell them there was no negotiation going on? Everything in relation to the subject, he told them, was the whole world. Did he not tell them in his message that negotiation was at an end? It could not be resumed again unless by the British government. He (Mr. H.) took the ground of the high tone issued in the message, that our country would not renew it. The President made public the entire official correspondence, thereby telling the country that the whole was ended. The very publication thereof created in every mind the confident belief that the whole was at an end. So far as the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOUN) would assume as regards the President, he (Mr. H.) denied that he attacked him, and could not retract against him. He would not retract on the subject. How could their title to Oregon be questioned? That title was maintained by the most irrefragable arguments; and what could he, (Mr. H.) say, but what the President had said himself? If the correspondence of the Secretary of State (Mr. Buchanan) was to be sustained, their title was fully maintained. Unless their title to Oregon was maintained here, he would ask in what quarter of the country could it be maintained? If not maintained in the case of Oregon, would there not be as good ground for surrendering their title to Florida, Virginia, or Massachusetts, as their title to Oregon? He (Mr. H.) would say that England had no right to Oregon, more than the more numerous rights of a tenant. These resolutions say they should compromise at the 49th parallel; and the Senator from South Carolina, by these resolutions, thus declared that England had a right; but he (Mr. H.) thought that those who could prove that England had a right to any parallel in Oregon, would do more than Mr. Calhoun had done in his correspondence. The Hon. Senator from South Carolina said that he was the best friend of Oregon. It may be; but if he was a true patriot, he would not surely give away one half of the child. In relation to the 49th parallel—the whole maritime control of the North Pacific lies above the 49th parallel. The Senator congratulated himself, and he (Mr. H.) was very sorry to perceive that a portion of the press had lauded him. They had iterated and reiterated the expression. If that measure had passed, Oregon would be ours to-day. But the Hon. Senator [Mr. Calhoun] held back, and the hearts of his country held back with him. The masses who wanted to go were waiting in his neighborhood, and in every neighborhood, and they refused to go until they saw they were secure. He (Mr. H.) had spoken thus, not unkindly, but he spoke the truth. The press, however, had lauded the honorable Senator in terms of high eulogy; but it was an embodiment of Livy's expression as the Fabian policy—the course of Fabius Maximus as referred to by the Lord Chatham acquired by the honorable gentleman some years since, that a "wise and masterly inactivity" was the true course for Oregon.

Mr. H. would tell the gentleman that, so far from furnishing cause for congratulation, it had proved an error—a capital error; for the inaction which followed this declaration had ruined Oregon; ruined Oregon, but for this masterly inactivity. Twenty thousand of our western rifles would have constituted an army of occupation in Oregon at this moment, defying, and strong enough to bid eternal defiance, to England with all her power. There was precipitancy in relation to Texas. He (Mr. H.) charged no improper motives anywhere, and still less as regarded the honorable Senator; but it was urged that such precipitancy was the "golden moment" to secure it. There was time enough for Oregon, for which the country stood up front to front; and if time could be found, by-and-by, for California, it would then be the "golden moment" for Oregon; and he (Mr. H.) had heard some whisperings to launch Panama, and then it would be the "golden moment" to take California. He (Mr. H.) in conclusion, believed the second resolution was strictly in accordance with the principles of our government.

Mr. CALHOUN would be able to show beyond all doubt, that the same course which governed him in relation to Texas, governed him in relation to Oregon; and if there was any difference between the two cases, it was that the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. HANNEGAN], and himself (Mr. C.) it was as to the means of adjusting the question. He rose to make some remarks in reply to the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Clayton]. He assured the honorable Senator, as averse as he was to discussion in that chamber, that he (Mr. Calhoun) was equally averse to it. But there was a case for the extension of advisory measures. What was the proposition? It was a denial of the power of this government to settle the question of Oregon. Now, he considered that upon such a point as that, there ought to be no doubt on the subject—no doubt as to whether, upon a question of this kind, they had the power to make a treaty. His [Mr. C.] resolutions were calculated to settle such a question, though he was averse to discussion; he thought that there was a growing impression in the country tending to much that was calculated to involve them in great difficulties, and which required calm deliberation. In offering the 49th parallel, he considered it did not compromise the best interests of the country, and of the American people. Upon due reflection, however, he [Mr. C.] hoped there would be a desire to settle the question by treaty.

Mr. ALLEN rose in reply. He did not see that the Senator from South Carolina was to keep back all in order to prevent discussion upon a barren resolution. Mr. CALHOUN explained. He did not say "discussion."

Mr. ALLEN continued; however willing, he did not want any discussion which should precede the bill, but was in favor of such discussion as would secure our rights in Oregon to the Pacific ocean. He did not know whether these resolutions were the result of an analysis of the powers of the constitution of this government, but he rose merely to say, that he would lend his agency to no proposition bearing on this question, but such as provided for giving the notice to Great Britain, and to extend the jurisdiction of this country over Oregon. War had been spoken of. If it was meant that there existed a peace, and that the country who desired war for the sake of war, it described a party with whom he (Mr. A.) had no connection. It was, therefore, with regret he heard from the authoritative lips of the eminent Senator from South Carolina, and he would not stop at eminent, in consideration of his acknowledged standing in the country—but if there was any class in the country who desired war for the sake of war, or if those who wished for all Oregon were to be considered lovers of war, because they cover with their affections the valor of their country—if that was a war party, the honorable Senator would find many who belonged to it, for it was a party that embraced nine-tenths of the continent. Their rights would be thwarted in the prosecution of their rights by Great Britain. He (Mr. A.) had heard this war cry before; it was loud and long enough so as to induce this Senate to ratify a treaty, which gave away a part of their territory, though this

Senate actually declared that it belonged to this country; but the cry of British force was raised; many of their citizens who had property were honest and patriotic citizens; but many thereof, who were in the scale of the common enemy of their country, and now they dare not set up their rights. They were men who calculated, by dollars and cents, how much they would lose in their mercantile pursuits; and it was by the cry of "war" from such men as these that Great Britain had been able to encroach upon them, and that the Senate had been called upon to give the spray at Niagara. An insult had been offered, and yet Lord Ashburton had never compensated them by an apology. He (Mr. A.) would ask, were they to be bullied forever on this subject by Great Britain? If they acted in a manner to neglect the interests of the country, and not protect the national honor, he (Mr. A.) would denounce it as a war party, that sought to intimidate them in the discharge of their duty. He rose in reference to this war cry. It was only the banks that raised it—it was an artificial war cry, that emanated from the eastern States.

Mr. CALHOUN was resolved that his sentiments should not be distorted. He made no war cry. He said, if the question could not be settled by treaty, it may be settled by war; but he would not go there in the resolutions of the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Hannegan), which, if adopted, would deny the power to settle the question by treaty? He denied the war-cry that was thus raised. He (Mr. C.) had done his duty manfully upon this, and upon many other questions in which he had been concerned; and he would do his duty in relation to the question of the country. He would meet the discussion in relation to the resolutions; and if they could not settle the question by treaty, he (Mr. C.) was in favor of giving the twelve months' notice to maintain their rights; but if they did not settle the question by treaty, he would go for the resolution of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen), in relation to the twelve months' notice; and if that did not do, he would go prepared to do his duty.

Mr. HAYWOOD did not mean to trespass on the Senate, by entering upon the question that came before him; but rose to ask, if from what had occurred, the discussion was not premature? The cry of war was raised—not that any party apprehended such a calamity; but the scene was to be enacted before the world by the Senate of the United States. He (Mr. H.) would have no part in it. The President had informed the Senate in relation to the question now before them, and the cry of war was immediately raised; but if honorable Senators called that war which this body before the House had declared to be a calamity, and the scene was to be enacted before the world by the Senate of the United States. He (Mr. H.) would have no part in it. 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